

News of the Day.

CONGRESS.

Thaddeus Hyatt Imprisoned.
Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12.

THE CASE OF HYATT.

Mr. Hyatt's funeral being before the Senate to-day, and proceedings were taking place. In the general view of the subject, the Senate was nearly unanimous in sustaining the constitutionality of the law. The attendance of witnesses and the consequent power to compel them to testify. Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, it is to be understood, that this power should not be declined as requested by Hyatt. In particular cases, it might not be thought proper to do so. It is a reasonable power, and was intended to subject every department of the Government, this constitutional power seemed now to be peculiarly applicable. Mr. Crittenden announced severely upon the course of witness in first refusing to testify, and then turning upon the Senate as its accuser. Hyatt's case, as a compromise, that the Senate first decline proceedings, and disclaim its power to compel him attendance, and then he will voluntarily appear before the Committee to answer. Mr. Sumner thought his excuse should be accepted, and witness placed on the same footing as other witnesses. Mr. Mason called attention to the fact that he had been thus placed, and several times called before the Committee, but had refused to testify. The Senate declined disclaiming is clear constitutional power, and Mr. Hyatt was committed to jail until such time as he was willing to answer.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Mr. MARION (Dem., Va) moved that Mr. Hyatt be brought in. Agreed to.

The resolutions offered on Friday were read, as follows: Whereas, Thaddeus Hyatt has failed satisfactorily to answer the questions propounded to him by order of the Senate, and has not purged himself of the contempt with which he stands charged therefore.

Resolved, That the said Thaddeus Hyatt be committed by the Sergeant-at-arms to the common jail of the District of Columbia, to be kept in close custody until he shall signify his willingness to answer the questions propounded to him by the Select Committee of the Senate, and all other legal and proper questions that may be propounded to him by said Committee, and, for the commitment and detention of the said Thaddeus Hyatt this resolution shall be a sufficient warrant.

Resolved, That whenever the officer having the said Thaddeus Hyatt in custody shall be informed by said Hyatt that he is ready and willing to answer the proper and legal questions that may be propounded to him by the said Committee, it shall be the duty of such officer to deliver the said Thaddeus Hyatt over to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to take the said Hyatt immediately before the Committee before which he was summoned to appear, for examination and to hold him in custody subject to the further order of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner and Mr. Hale supported the Resolutions, but they were opposed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Briggs, Bright, Brown, Sumner, Hawley, Cass (Clugman), O'Hanlon, Crittenden, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Ford, Foster, Grant, Gilman, Owen, Hammond, Humphill, Hunter, Johnson, Tamm, A. Johnson, Arkes, Kennedy, King, Love, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Davis, Shaw, Shufeldt, Tappan, Tuck, Thomson, Tilden, Wigfall, and Yule. 13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Davis, Wade, Hamlin, Barlow, Sumner, Sumner, Tamm, Wade, and Wilson—10.

RECALL OF THE SUNDAY BILL.

The House passed the Henson bill to-day, providing at actual expense, after five years, compensation in gold and silver payment of \$10, shall be made upon the 15th of March, 1857, at \$125, or 80 cents when the Government pays is \$200. (It is supposed the bill will be defeated in the next session.)

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Judge COLLAMER, of Vermont, has a very able speech upon the slavery question in the House, given at a public meeting, last night. It was received by historical interest, logical and excellent temper. It is the most able and able of the public platform of the present session. It is a masterpiece of what I call, 'the Republicanism of the Republican Party.' Nothing more, nothing less than to restore that day. We do not

very much with the point he spoke the general sentiment of the Republican Party. It was to establish the record of that party, which called the Republican Party into existence, they resisted the effort to let it out, but it does not follow that they would favor its restoration. A. J. T. Jones.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 12.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was passed to-day to-day this morning.

Mr. James presented a unanimously passed bill for protection against slave buildings.

The majority of the Committee reported against increasing duties on salt. The report was passed in the table.

The bills relating to the election of Superintendents of the poor of Kings, and for opening East New-York avenue were reported favorably.

The bill to amend laws made Delinquent Society as by prohibiting Sunday amusements in New-York, was passed.

Mr. Conkling moved to reconsider the vote, on the ground that the bill had never been considered in Committee of the whole, and would bear with tyrannical severity upon the halfts of 150,000 people of the City of New-York.

Mr. James spoke against the reconsideration, urging the great and growing evil of Sunday amusements in New-York, which was rapidly taking the worst features of continental cities. He read from the advertisements in the New-York Herald, to show the character of these Sunday amusements.

Messrs. Miller and Conkling further criticized the provisions of the bill, which they denounced as oppressive. They advocated the motion to reconsider the vote.

Mr. James replied, deprecating the desecration of the Sabbath, now so prevalent in New-York.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

The bill to authorize the supervisors of Richmond County to pay damages caused by the destruction of Quarantine was passed. Also, to incorporate the German Leidenkrans society, of New York.

Gowrie Law's Railroad project for New York City has been defeated in the Assembly.

The bill for enabling members of Religious and Benevolent Societies to vote by proxy, has been reported complete in the Senate, and has passed.

The Personal Liberty bill has been taken up, and warmly debated. Mr. Callcott against it, Messrs. Maxson and H. Smith in its favor.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MINNESOTA.

We have received the "Minutes of the Fourth Annual Session of the Congregational Conference of the State of Minnesota, held at Winona, October, 1856." The members were from twenty-five Churches, and consisted of twenty-one Ministers, and seven delegates. There were also present six Ministers from other States, as honorary members; also four ministers as representatives from other bodies in Wisconsin, Ohio and New Hampshire. The Conference adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Conference recommend to all our Churches the practice of making contributions at stated times for benevolent objects, in order to cultivate a hearty interest in thoughts themselves, and to secure habits of Christian benevolence.

Resolved, That this Conference approve the position of the A. M. S. in relation to the principles called in question by the action and complaints of the Allow Presbyteries.

Resolved, That this Conference cannot approve the action and position of the American Tract Society at New York in relation to the subject of Slavery by refusing to sympathize with that at Boston, and with the Reform Book and Tract Society at Cincinnati, for their purpose to declare the truth of us that as upon our moral grounds.

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We are glad to record this testimony against Slavery and against fellowship with slaveholders. It does not appear from the minutes, that these resolutions encountered any opposition, though it is not stated whether they were adopted unanimously. It is in connection with this, that we copy the following article of the Constitution of the Conference, which we think is a good one:

ART. 10. No ecclesiastical power or authority shall ever be assumed by the General Conference, or be delegated to its

ANNUAL SOCIETY MEETING—CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—SOUTH-EAST CHURCH.

Our readers, we presume, are aware that at the last annual meeting of the Church of the Puritans, Boston Society (Dr. Cheever's), the anti-slavery action of the pastor was fully sustained.

An annual meeting of the Society, convened with the Church, was held on Monday evening last, for the first time since that important meeting of the Church. Another struggle then took place, which resulted in another victory for the canonical human rights. The following are some of the particulars, taken chiefly from the New York Times, with some corrections, with a statement of the final action of the meeting, in the premises, which was reached after the action of the Times had left the meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Society of the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's) last evening, a large attendance of members and others was occasioned by the knowledge that important business would be transacted. It was generally understood that the election of three Trustees, and the discussion of the plan for obtaining British aid for the Church, would occasion much discussion. Mr. James O. Bennett was called to the Chair, and the meeting was opened by Mr. Davis with prayer.

An effort was made to exclude newspaper reporters, but the motion was lost by a vote of 24 to 22. But, on account of protests against alleged illegal voting, the question, after still further debate, was taken again, and the motion lost by a vote of 28 to 26. So the reporters were not excluded.

Mr. Abernethy then proceeded to read the majority report of the Trustees. The document set forth that the Society had commenced the year 1856 free from debt. The estimated disbursements for the year 1856 were \$10,675 11, leaving a deficiency of \$1,033 94 less than the revenue, which was made up by receipts from Dr. Cheever and the pledgees of members, that day. A large majority of the pews of the Society are not rented. A large portion of the report was devoted to the consideration of the question as to the applications which have been made to Great Britain to sustain the Church. The Trustees had held a meeting, and passed a resolution declaring that no legal authority in the Church could have authorized Miss Johnston to make collections on behalf of the Church; that the Trustees disapproved of such applications; that it was injurious to the Church to spread abroad the idea that its members could not sustain it; that worshiping, as the Church of the Puritans did, in a costly edifice, in a great public thoroughfare, and in a fashionable portion of the city it was injurious to spread the report that it needed foreign aid; that such foreign aid was not really needed; and that no policy that sought to sustain a pastor by foreign aid, when the Church had not declared its inability to pay its expenses, could be of any avail in sustaining such pastor. The report recommended the effort to raise money in England, through Messrs. Johnson, as unbecomingly and unwelcome, and made more to sustain a party than to sustain the Church.

Mr. Berry, the Clerk, offered to read the minority report, and was called to order. The Chair ruled that the minority report could be read and upon an appeal to the house the Chair was sustained. The minority report was, to a great extent—so far as regards the financial report—a counterpart of the majority, but omitting the censures and the disapprobation which characterized the report of the majority.

The majority report was then approved by the Society, condemning it and of their adopting and ordering into the majority report.

A resolution was then passed, excommunicating the Trustees for an attempt, which it seems, they had just been making, to alter the Society's past and, and confining the President of the Board of Trustees to sign such non-lawful resolutions. This was understood to be a threat for enabling pew-holders who had left the Church, and had absented themselves from the worship

